Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

From the United States Lit. Gaz.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

The tongue of the vigilant clock tolled one,
In a deep and hollow tone!
The shrouded moon looked out upon
A cold, dark region, more cheerless and dun,
By her lurid light that shone.

Mozart now rose from a restless bed,
And his heart was sick with care;
Though long had he wooingly sought to wed
Sweet Sleep, 'twas in vain, for the coy maid fled
Though he followed her everywhere.

He knelt to the God of his worship then,
And breathed a fervent prayer;
'Twas balm to his soul, and he rose again,
With a strengthened spirit, but started, when
He marked a stranger there!

He was tall, this stranger who gazed on him,
Wrapped high in a sable shroud;
His cheek was pale and his eye was dim,
And the melodist trembled in every limb,
The while his heart beat loud.

Mozart!—there is one whose errand I bear,
"Who cannot be known to thee;
He grieves for a friend and would have thee prepare
A Requiem, blending a mournful air
"With the sweetest melody!"

"I'll furnish the Requiem then," he cried,
"When this moon has waned away!"
The stranger bowed, yet no word replied,
But fled like the shade on a mountain's side,
When the sunlight hides its ray.

Mozart grew pale, when the vision fled,
And his heart beat high with fear;
He knew 'twas a messenger sent from the dead,
To warn him, that soon he must make his bed
In the dark, chill sepulchre.

He knew that the days of his life were told,
And his breast grew faint within;
The blood through his bosom crept slowly and cold,
And his lamp of life could barely hold
The flame that was flickering.

Yet he went to his task with a cheerful zeal,
While his days and nights were one;
He spoke not, he moved not, but only to kneel
With the holy prayer—"Oh God! I feel,
'Tis best thy will be done!"

He gazed on his loved one who cherished him well,
And weepingly hung o'er him:
"This music will chime with my funeral knell,
"And my spirit shall float, at the passing bell,
"On the notes of this Requiem!"

The cold moon waned—on that cheerless day,
The stranger appeared once more;
Mozart had finished his Requiem lay,
But e'er the last notes had died away,
His spirit had gone before.

R. D.

LORD BYRON.

The Christian Observer contains a survey, extending through four of the early numbers of the present year, of the "Character, Opinions and Writings of Lord Byron." Though there is hardly any topic of the present day with which we fear our readers are so likely to become thoroughly satiated, yet having recently given place to the admirable article from the North American, they may, with a greater interest perhaps at this moment than at a later period, turn to compare this estimate with that of the most peculiarly religious Journal of the mother country, a Journal also, which, in a literary point of view, holds a highly respectable rank, and is distinguished by a sobriety and caution in its critical opinions, that scarcely any other has reached. The writer of this article, to the enquiry, "what was the master passion of the noble Lord," replies, "*If I mistake not it was an exorbitant desire of intellectual and literary fame, with little or no regard to the moral feelings and character of his admirers.* We shall find, I think, that this principle will best account for several of the most striking facts of his history, and features of his conduct."

These extracts will be sufficiently understood without refering to their position in the review.

The Childe Harold, the Giaour, the Corsair, and some other of the first poems of Lord Byron, might be termed decorous and moral, when compared with the mingled grossness, licentiousness, and impiety of his latter productions. Yet, in these disgusting performances, strange as it may seem, he appears to have been mainly influenced by the desire of literary fame. If this motive be not admitted, his conduct, I fear, can only be resolved into something far worse—the utter depravity of a deliberate design upon the peace and morals of well ordered society. I confess that, much as I abhor the tendency of some of his poems, I should be slow to charge him with an amount of guilt that would more than justify the very worst epithets which have been bestowed on him as a writer. But how, it may be asked, could he possibly hope to establish and enlarge his reputation by works so much at variance with sound principles and sober morals, as Don Juan, Cain, and the reply to Southey's Vision of Judgment? The answer is, that he thought not of the more moral and respectable, still less of the truly religious, portion of the British public. What he wanted was *the extension of a name;* and this he was pretty sure of obtaining. Whether he gained it through good or through evil report, appears to have been with him, latterly, a matter of much indifference. In spite of English taste and English manners, he found that his works were read. Singularity and opposition did but advance the sale of them. Numbers of thoughtless persons eagerly ran after every thing which had his dishonored name appended to it, and openly countenanced writings, which their better feelings could not but condemn; whilst many who were entire Atheists in practice, and semi-Atheists in theory, were not displeased to find their views forwarded and patronised by so great a genius. The lord chancellor might refuse his injunction; and the attorney-general might prosecute; but the indirect censure of the one only operated to widen the circulation of the noxious work; and the more decisive proceedings of the other were not sufficient for suppressing it. In short, Lord Byron found that he was triumphing at once over public opinion, law, and equity; and he seems to have enjoyed his triumph with the spirit of one who was willing to surrender all claim to moral respectability, if he could but extend his fame as a poet, and spread around terror or amazement by the boldness and eccentricities of his muse.

The elder Mr Dallas, who, in spite of the Westminster Reviewers, was always in intention, and often in reality, the best friend of the noble bard, informs us that he had more than once urged him to occupy and adorn his proper station, as a member of the hereditary branch of the legislature. He made, I think, only one or two essays; and those, though unfavorable as to manner, were highly calculated, in point of matter, to command attention. What a fine spectacle would it have been to have seen Lord Byron, with his great powers of intellect and influence, taking his stand in the British senate, as the firm yet temperate supporter of his country's rights and liberties,—as the consistent patron of a liberal and enlightened policy—and as the active promoter of national improvement, in every wise, pious, and laudable undertaking! Whether this addition of the civic crown might not have shaded, in some degree, his poetic laurel, I cannot presume to say. But, if he had been somewhat less celebrated as a poet, he would have had infinitely more to recommend him as a man; and, if he had composed comparatively but little, yet that little would have handed down his name to posterity with far more enviable honors than it now inherits.

False conceptions of dignity and glory were the rock upon which Lord Byron split, as thousands have perished in the same way before him. Dignity and glory he made to consist, partly perhaps in personal vigor and accomplishments, but chiefly in *intellectual power.* This, whether with or without the recommendation of moral and religious principle, seems to have been equally the object of his boast and admiration. He censured and almost despised Napoleon Bonaparte, for condescending to survive the effects of his restless and insatiable ambition. "He ought to have gone off the stage like a hero," was the poet's observation concerning him. He remarked, that Dr Johnson "died like a coward," because he was afraid of departing in an unprepared state; and that Hume "went off like a brave man," because he danced and sported upon the edge of the tomb, and dared to be jocular—to adopt the words of our great moralist—"upon one of the few things that make wise men serious." Through the same fatal prejudice, he denied that Voltaire's end was clouded with those terrors which the Abbe Barruel has so fearfully described. We are told, that, like Alfieri, Lord Byron was "*fier, indomptable, melancholique;*" that he was "too proud to justify himself, when right; or, if accused, to own himself wrong." Such are the notions of courage and dignity which the unbeliever boldly professes, and which the nominal Christian, if he be less forward to own them, still too much encourages and entertains. I need not say how totally they are at variance with the word of God.

The opinions and conduct of Lord Byron with regard to the female sex, form certainly one of the most revolting features of his character. Upon this subject he displayed a mixture of levity and inconsistency, not unusual among men of lax principles and dissolute habits. At one moment we find him indulging in the most contemptuous reflections upon the understandings of women;—the next, perhaps, giving a loose to expressions which savour of all the homage of gallantry, falsely and absurdly so called. From an unhappy concurrence of circumstances, his early youth had been spent in comparative solitude with regard to pleasing female society. He had no quiet domestic circle, no sisters, no female relatives with whom he associated. Mr Dallas informs us, that "he thought lightly of family ties." He was little acquainted with those examples of modesty, simplicity, delicacy, gentleness, and discretion, which, amidst all the avidity for flutter and display, may still not unfrequently be found, it is to be hoped, in the higher walks of life.—Only a few such acquaintance would have taught him more respect for the female character, though his early habits might still have been licentious. But unfortunately he derived his estimate of that character from very partial and inadequate knowledge. It was from the frivolous and the dissipated—too large a class, it must be admitted,—that he formed his opinion of the whole sex. If there were any exceptions, he seemed to think that they were to be found only in the ranks of female scholarship, mental acquirements, and literary taste. Such ladies he constantly dressed up before his imagination in *blue-stocking* costume; and having thus arrayed them, he disliked them still more than he despised the thoughtless and the dissipated.—In short, he looked upon women, for the most part, as mere toys and trifles; instead of regarding them as beings endued with the same faculties as men, subjects of the same moral probation, and hastening to the same issues of final happiness or misery. Meanwhile, he forgot to inspect his own side of the account, and never appears to have duly considered the reciprocal influence of the two sexes, in forming that specific character, whatever it be, by which each is chiefly distinguished, in any particular age or country.

Lord Byron, when not in a state of elation or excitement, was liable to be proportionably depressed. His fever, or tension of animal spirits, left him a prey to subsequent languor; and this was one, though by no means the only, cause of that mental dejection of which he sometimes complained. What he termed his indolence, probably had reference to his state of mind at these intervals; for he certainly cannot be accused of either bodily or mental inactivity, strictly so called. His lowness he endeavored to dissipate by his favorite amusement of riding, in which he excelled, and by shooting at a mark. A little matter, we are told, such as success in his shots, would restore him to his previous elevation. By filling him with a high degree of momentary self-complacency, it banished, for a short season, the sense of ennui and depression. But his constitution was impaired; and, young as he was, his intervals of melancholy probably increased in duration and intensity. During his residence at Pisa, he sat up studying or writing till two or three in the morning, and roused his inventive faculty by the use of ardent spirits. These, he told Captain Medwin, were "the true Hippocrene." They certainly must have been the fount of inspiration whence some of his later compositions flowed. To suppose that his muse was a *Bacchante*, when she gave a loose to those vile performances, would be the most charitable conclusion that could be formed respecting her. Good poetry has no necessary, no natural, dependence on such helps. Waller never drank any thing but water, though perhaps it may be said that he was not an example in point. Cowper, however, we know, was lavish in praise of the tea-table; and he was no flat or feeble poet. It was Pope, if I am not mistaken, who used sometimes to exalt his imagination with cups of coffee. The laureates, indeed, have from time immemorial, "addicted themselves to sack;" but the general character of their verses has done no honor to this beverage. The poet who requires strong or lengthened potations to stimulate his muse, may well doubt whether her most successful strains are not purchased at too dear a rate. We have no proof, however, I believe, that Lord Byron was ever addicted to inebriety; and, with respect to eating, he appears to have practiced, at some periods of his life, great abstemiousness.

Lord Byron had looked a good deal into the Bible, but with a merely curious, or a poetical eye. He observed of the Book of Job, that "it was the first drama in the world, perhaps the oldest poem, and that no poetry was to be compared to it." He read Scripture therefore, rather to be amused than instructed; to see what he could glean for intellectual and literary purposes, not to examine whether it contained any thing that might throw light upon his doubts respecting the great subject of futurity. Hence it was that he found nothing in the narrative of Cain and Abel, but matter for a poem of the most profane tendency, in which the mouth of the evil spirit is studiously "filled with arguments," for the sole purpose of uttering blasphemies against God, while little or nothing occurs in the remainder of the piece to counteract the pernicious effect of this horrible representation. This surely is as unlike Milton as any thing can well be, though Lord Byron attempted to justify himself by the example of that sublime and Christian poet.

Lord Byron is another instance of the union of unbelief and scepticism with a tincture of superstition and credulity; though in him these propensities were not nourished by fear (an emotion of which he seems hardly to have been conscious,) but were connected with certain loose notions of fatality. He had faith in omens, and entertained, it is said, some respect for a fortune-teller, who informed him, when a boy, that there would be certain periods of his life, recurring within equal intervals, which would be marked with some calamitous event. If he had come into the world only a century earlier, he might perhaps have been as firm a believer in astrology, and as great a caster of nativities, as Dryden himself. Homer has an admirable line, proving how much he could rise superior to the gross superstitions of his age where he tells us, that *the most favorable omen for our country is the union of all hearts and hands in its defence.*

Εἷς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης

How happy would it have been for the noble English poet, and his readers, had he improved upon this reflection of his great predecessor, and duly considered that the surest augury of happiness consists in early moral discipline, and religious self-denial.

MR FOX'S MORAL INFLUENCE AS A STATESMAN.

[*From the Eclectic Review.*]

This admirable and complete portrait of what Mr Fox was, and what he might have been, and which, as it will be seen, is a fearless examination how far his personal character affected his public labors, is the only *moral* survey of this eminent individual's life that we remember to have seen; at least the only one of equal ability and extent. This peculiarity renders it not out of place in our columns. Nor has it lost much of its interest by the lapse of twenty years. If it were to be allowed that, large as was the space which Mr Fox filled in the eyes of his cotemporaries, something of this magnitude is necessarily lost in the distance from which we contemplate him, yet the article has a general and lasting application, as a dissertation on the memorable words of Quintilian, 'Non posse oratorem esse, nisi virum bonum.'

We have very often surrendered our imagination to the interesting, but useless and painful employment, of tracing out the career which might have been run by a man thus pre-eminently endowed. We have imagined him first rising up, through a youth of unrivalled promise, to the period of maturity, unstained by libertinism, scorning to think for one moment of a competition with the heroes of Bond-street, or any other class of the minions of fashion, and maintaining the highest moral principles in contempt of the profligacy which pressed close around him. It is an unfortunate state of mind in any reader of these pages, whose risibility is excited when we add to the sketch that solemn reverence for the deity, and expectation of a future judgment, without which it is a pure matter of fact that there is no such thing on earth as an invincible and universal virtue. Instead of unbounded licentiousness, our imaginary young statesman has shewn his contempt of parsimony, by the most generous modes of expence which humanity could suggest, and his regard for the softer sex, by appropriating one of the best and most interesting of them in the fidelity of the tenderest relation. We have imagined him employing the time which other young men of rank and spirit gave to dissipation, in a strenuous prosecution of moral and political studies; and yet mingling so far with men of various classes, as to know intimately of what materials society and governments are composed. We have imagined him as presenting himself at length on the public scene, with an air and a step analogous and rival to the aspect and sinew of the most powerful combatant that ever entered the field of Olympia.

At this entrance on public action, we have viewed him solemnly determining to make absolute principle the sole rule of his conduct in every instance, to the last sentence he should speak or write on public affairs; to give no pledges, and make no concessions, to any party whatever; to expose and persecute, with the same unrelenting justice, the generally equal corruption of ministries and oppositions; to co-operate with any party in the particular case in which he should judge it in the right, and in all other cases to protest impartially against them all; and to say the whole truth, when other pretended friends of public virtue and the people durst only to say the half, for fear of provoking an examination of their own conduct, or for fear of absolutely shutting the door against all chance of future advancement. We view him holding up to contempt the artifices and intrigues of statesmen, and hated abundantly for his pains, no doubt, but never in danger of a retaliation of exposure. He would not have submitted to be found in the society of even the very highest persons in the state, on any other terms of intercourse than those of virtue and wisdom; he would have felt it a duty peculiarly sacred and cogent, to make his most animated efforts to counteract any corruption, which he might perceive finding its way into such society, and if those efforts failed, to withdraw himself so entirely as to be clear of all shadow of responsibility. Virtue of this quality would be in little hazard of afflicting any government with a violent impatience to have the man for a coadjutor, and therefore our imagination never placed him oftener or longer in any of the high offices of the state, than about such a space as Fox was actually so privileged; indeed a considerably shorter time, for even had it been possible that any set of men would have acceded at first to such conditions of coalition as he would have insisted on, there could hardly have failed to arise, in the course of a month or two, some questions on which this high and inflexible virtue must have dissented so totally, and opposed so strenuously, as to have necessitated, on the one part or the other, a relinquishment of office; and it could not be doubtful one instant on which part this surrender must take place, when the alternative lay between a man of pure virtue and the ordinary tribe of statesmen. But office would not have been requisite to the influence of such a heroic and eloquent patriot. Our imagination has represented him as not only maintaining, in the public council of the nation, the cause of justice in all its parts, sometimes with the support of other men of talents, and sometimes without it, but also as feeling that his public duty extended much beyond all the efforts he could make in that place. As it is absurd to expect integrity in a government, while the people are too ignorant or too inattentive to form any right judgment of its proceedings, and as no person in the whole country would have been so qualified to present before it simple and comprehensive illustrations of its situation and interests, or would indeed have been a tenth part so much attended to, we have imagined him publishing from time to time instructions to the people, in the form of large tracts, stating, with all his unequalled clearness and comprehension, the duties of the people with respect to the conduct of government, and the nature and tendency of the important questions and measures of the times, with an anxious and reiterated effort to impart just views on the general topics of political science, such as the rights of the people, the foundation of the authority of governments, the principles of taxation, and peace and war. If these great duties allowed any time for the more formal schemes of literary performance, he might have taken up some period of the English or any other history, which afforded the best occasions for illustrating the most interesting points of political truth, and forming a set of permanent national lessons. But we could almost have regretted to see him so engaged, since very often the ascertaining of some very inconsiderable fact, or the unravelling of some perplexity, which, though of consequence possibly to the completeness of the history, is not of the smallest importance to its use, must have consumed the labor and time which might have produced a powerful illustration of some subject immediately momentous to the public welfare, and prevented more mischief than all the histories of England ever did good.

During this whole career, the favorite of our imagination keeps far aloof from all personal turpitude; and Howard was just as capable of insulting misery, or John de Wit of carrying on a paltry intrigue, or Eustace St Pierre of betraying his fellow citizens, as our statesman of mingling with the basest refuse of human nature at Newmarket and the gambling house, not to mention houses of any other description. We should have suspected ourselves of some feverish dream or transient delirium, if our fancy had ever dared so monstrous a representation, as that of the eloquence which could fascinate and enlighten every tender and every intelligent friend, and influence

senates, whose decrees would influence the destinies of the world, expending itself in discussions with jockies, and debates with black-legs; of the intellect which could hold the balance of national contests, or devise schemes for the benefit of all mankind, racked with calculations on dice and cards; of the vehement accuser of public prodigality transferring thousands upon thousands, at the cast of these dice and cards, to wretches who deserve to be cauterized out of the body politic, without making, at the same time, any very careful inquiry, whether the claims of all his industrious tradesmen had been satisfied. If the virtue of other statesmen and patriots was found melting away in the arms of wantons, or suffocated with the fumes of wine, or reduced to that last consummation of dishonor, a subscription of friends to repair a fortune dissipated in the most ignoble uses, our patriot would have been incensed that such men should presume to make speeches against corruption, and profane the name of public virtue.

If, in pursuing his career to a conclusion, we placed him in office towards the close of his life, we beheld him most earnest, we will say devoutly earnest, to render the last part of his course more useful than all that had preceded, by a bold application of those principles which he had maintained through life, to the purposes in which alone they can be of any use, the practical schemes of reform; and if he found it impossible to effect, or even to propose, those reforms he had so many thousand times averred to be essential to the safety of the state, indignantly abandoning, before death summoned him, all concern in political office, with an honest, and public, and very loud declaration, of its incurable corruption. In virtue of the privilege belonging to all creators of fictitious personages, we should certainly have invoked death to a premature removal of our favorite, if we could have fancied the remotest possibility that he might, in the last, and what ought to be the most illustrious period of his life, sink into the silent witness of aggravated and rapidly progressive corruptions, the approver of oppressive taxes on people of slender means, and the eloquent defender of sinecures held by lords. But we could not suffer the thought, that the personage whose course we had followed through every triumph of virtue, could at last, for the sake of a few sickly months of office, deny his degraded country the consolation of being able to cite, after he was gone, the name of one consistent and unconquerable patriot at least, in contrast to the legion of domestic spoilers and betrayers; or refuse himself the laurels which were ready to be conferred on him by the hand of death; no, we beheld him retaining to the last stage, the same decisive rectitude which ennobled all the preceding; and after humbly committing himself to the divine mercy, in the prospect of soon removing to a state for which no tumults of public life had ever been suffered to interrupt his anxious preparation, realizing what the poet predicted of a former statesman,

'"Oh, save my country, Heaven!" shall be thy last.'

Christian Register.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

South Sea Islands. Messrs. Tyreman and Bennet, who have lately visited the missionary stations in the South Sea Islands, have given very favorable accounts of the state of those missions. The people seem to possess a capacity and a disposition for improvement, far beyond any other savage nations. The inhabitants of the Leeward Islands are far before those of the other in the general progress of civilization, excepting one or two places on the windward Islands. The whole population is represented as under school instruction, and we are told that the generality of the people can read with a propriety and fluency seldom known among the common people of England.

On the political state of the Islands these gentlemen have the following remarks:

"Of the politics of the Society Islands, it is difficult to form a just and accurate idea. However, we understand that the authority of *Pomare* extends only to Tahiti, Eimeo, Teturoa, and another uninhabited island or two; and that all the Leeward Islands are independent under the sovereignty of their own respective kings, who are all warm friends to their missionaries and to the cause of truth. All the Islands both of the leeward and windward groupes have their own codes of laws, which are printed and published, and we can assure the Directors of their equity; and that they guarantee to the people all their rights as in England, while they give to their kings a dignity, their power a stability, and their domestic establishments an affluence which they never before enjoyed."

A school has been established for educating the children of the missionaries.

At Eimeo a cotton Factory has been established, and is supposed to be now in successful operation. Permanent public libraries are established at Tahiti and Tahea.

The Scriptures are translating into the Tahitian language, and as far as the translation has progressed, it is said by these gentlemen to be remarkably correct. The Tahitian language is so copious that but comparatively few foreign words are necessary to be introduced.

Seamen's Friend Society. A Society has been sometime established in England, called the "British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society." Its object is to elevate the general character of Seamen, and particularly the state of morals among them. A proposal has been made for a similar institution in this country, and a request for its establishment has been signed by 100 captains of vessels in the port of New York. The means which a national institution of this kind might employ, for the improvement of the moral and religious character of seamen, are named as follows in the Mariner's Magazine.

1st. The establishment of respectable boarding houses for sailors, furnished with suitable reading-rooms. 2. Schools adapted especially to the instruction of sea-boys. 3. Savings Banks and Register Offices, including a general library for the benefit of regular trading vessels. 4. The employment of missionaries to traverse the coast, visit vessels, and distribute Bibles and Tracts. 5. The establishment, wherever expedient, of Mariners' Churches, or Floating Chapels, and other means of Grace. This is a general view of the subject, and may give some idea of the necessity of a National Society. It is not our design, at this time, to enlarge upon the great effects which must flow from the institution of such a general system of measures, but merely to suggest an outline which may serve as a guide in the promotion of the great project, and furnish our friends abroad with some more distinct notion of the plan."

Commendable Charity. Of all the methods of doing good which this benevolent age has invented, there are none, to our view, which promise so much, or which are so deserving the approbation and encouragement of those, who have means to bestow, and but little time to find out the proper objects of bounty, as those whose purpose it is to rescue the young from ignorance, and hence, we say, in a good degree from vice.

We have therefore noticed with unmingled satisfaction, the following statement in the American Statesman of the 3rd inst.

"We understand, that the Teachers of the Primary Schools of this city, have it in contemplation to form themselves into an Association, for the purpose of aiding children, who may, during the winter months, be deprived of the advantages which these excellent Institutions afford, by a deficiency of clothing. They will meet at the School Room in Pitt's Court, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, for organization."

The venerable Ex President Adams completed his ninetieth year, on the last Sabbath. He is in good health and received his friends with great interest. We presume, from the following extract of a letter to the editor of the Centinel, that Mr Adams was able to attend church on the anniversary of his birth day. "Our meeting-house (says the letter) was crowded—a judicious, impressive and eloquent discourse was preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr Brooks of Hingham, from Genesis 32, 10. It is a weakness to shed tears—some of us old folks were guilty of it."

Mission College at Ceylon. It has been proposed to establish a Mission College at Ceylon. The plan is approved by the Board of Commissioners.

It appears that some gentleman (his name is not given) has promised a donation of five thousand dollars to the proposed College, as soon as ten thousand dollars shall have been obtained from other sources.

Original Communications.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

We met when spring was in its glow,
And verdure clothed the ground;
And many a flower of richest tint,
Its perfume breathed around.
But fitful was that gleam of bliss,
And transient t'was, as bright;
So clouds receive a sunset tinge,
Then sink in blackest night.

No fervent prayers, no heart wrung tears
Death's destined prey could save;
The sun, which on our meeting smil'd,
Still smiles,—but on her grave.
And now my spirit only longs
To soar from earth's control,
And find with her, in realms above,
A union of the soul. D.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

ON REVIEWS.

Reviews of literary productions are of modern invention. To the praise of Americans be it said, that philology, as a study, is beginning to receive some of that attention which the importance of the subject demands. In newly inhabited countries, where the people are dependent on their industry for the means of subsistence, it is not reasonable to expect that learning will be so much cultivated as in opulent nations. In Europe large estates are common, every possible assistance at command, and nothing prevents young men from devoting their time exclusively to the pursuit of knowledge. For these reasons, no quarter of the world can boast so many learned men as Europe. Among late publications their reviews hold a distinguished rank. The character of many of these is too well known to need any discussion. They have received the approbation of our most distinguished scholars. Their republication in this country, and the eagerness with which they are sought, evince the value an enlightened public attach to them, and constitute their highest panegyric.

Considered in the whole extent of their influence, it has been questioned whether reviews in general be useful. Doubtless some advantages are derived from this kind of writing. In reviews we meet with specimens of elegant composition, equal perhaps to any the English language contains. We sometimes find in them great depth of research, poignancy of satire, and metaphysical acumen.

It is said that by reading a few pages in a review, we acquire as much knowledge as we should in a whole volume of the original. But does the assertion contain even the probability of truth? The general scope of an author's works may be ascertained from an abstract containing not more than some eight or ten leaves. It is not merely from an account of the general principles advanced, but likewise from an examination of his works in detail, that the character of a person as a writer is to be learned.

Reviewers in common with other men have sentiments and opinions of their own, and whatever is inconsistent with their views and feelings is sure of crimination. Where shall we look for a standard of perfection; to whom shall we appeal as the arbiter of differences? Both authors and reviewers are fallible. Which of them therefore have the strongest claims to our confidence? Shall we read reviews without knowing any thing respecting the original? If so, we must be content with the opinions and observations of others instead of examining for ourselves. Allowing, what indeed none will assert as the fact, that all the remarks made by this class of critics are just, still it must be admitted that superior advantages are derived from reading the books themselves rather than the criticisms. Reviews properly used, like translations to a person acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages, may be beneficial. In the use of both, the same method should be observed. The original ought to be attentively perused and an opinion of it formed, afterwards the ideas of others on the subject may with benefit be examined and compared with our own. When reviews are read without a previous perusal of the original, they should be regarded as of doubtful authority. and considered merely as matter of opinion.

To the Members of the Howard Benevolent Society:

Gentlemen—With the return of another annual meeting, your Committee, having fulfilled as they were able the duties of the year, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

In a great commercial city, where the causes which operate upon human character and happiness are so various, an occasion is afforded, if any where, for the exercise of that law of kindness, *We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.* The poor, the sick, and the afflicted, we have always with us; and to many of them, though often the most needy and generally the most deserving, our municipal provisions do not and cannot apply. It is poverty retired—poverty that has taken the place of better circumstances, and allied to sensibilities that would shrink from public exposure—which, in a town like this, is most liable to suffering, and lays the strongest claims upon the sympathies of humanity.

To seek out and relieve these children of misfortune, who are in other respects our brethren, is the principal design of this benevolent Society—a Society which has been manifestly approved by Heaven. The steady advancement it has made, not only in overcoming prejudices and securing the public favor, but also in the augmentation of its resources, and consequently the more perfect accomplishment of its noble purposes, cannot fail to inspire its members with a confidence that their labors have not been in vain.—During the fourteen years of its existence, it has expended for the relief of the distressed, an aggregate of more than $16,000; and still has in reserve, as a permanent fund, the additional sum of $2,300. It is worthy of remark also, that for five years immediately succeeding its formation, the average amount of all its annual receipts, was scarcely greater than the average of the anniversary collections alone for the five years now past.

By means of annual subscriptions amounting to $702, the anniversary collection amounting to $431 82, and donations from benevolent individuals, your Committee have had the satisfaction of expending, within the past year, the sum of $1461 76; and in doing this, have administered relief to more than 400 families, or individuals destitute of this friendly connexion—the whole number of persons (adults and children) being not less than 1400. That your Committee have not been lavish of the funds intrusted to their care, and that they have shrunk from no necessary labor in the performance of their duty, will be in some measure apparent from the fact, that the whole number of instances in which appropriations have been made, is *one thousand seven hundred and sixty.* Nor ought they to conceal from you, that even this number is less than the feelings of humanity would have made it, had their means been as ample as in the last and some preceding years.

Your Committee have endeavored to exercise a cautious discrimination between cases of suffering induced by misfortune, and those which are the offspring of idleness or vice. To persons of the latter description no aid has been granted, except in circumstances of extreme necessity; and even then the hand of charity has been opened but sparingly. Nor has it been concealed from them, that the cause which obstructed the avenues of benevolence in their case, was to be found in their own deviations from the path of rectitude. In this manner, it is believed, that, so far from encouraging vice in any of its forms, the influence of your Society, wherever it has extended to persons of such a character or their families, has been decidedly favorable to virtue.

But the far more numerous class, who have been made the recipients of your bounty, are persons against whom no such objections can be raised. They are persons who have done what they could for their own support; but, in consequence of misfortune, disease, or the death, desertion, or vices of those upon whom they had placed their chief dependence, have been thrown into circumstances of real suffering. *More than one half of all the cases relieved, have been those of poor widows,*—many of them sustaining alike the sorrows of bereavement, the pinchings of poverty, and the distresses of sickness. Did time permit, your Committee could specify cases of this kind, which would awaken the sympathies of every heart. In another class of instances, considerably numerous, they have only been able to render more comfortable the bed of death; and have received a blessing for the Society, from lips which were soon closed in silence forever.

Your Committee have endeavored to impress it upon the minds of the persons assisted, that nothing like a *permanent support* was contemplated in the provisions of the Society; but only a temporary relief, in seasons of special privation. They have inculcated, as opportunities occurred, the duties of industry, temperance and frugality; and especially those higher duties, which are embraced in the precepts of religion. The sick and the dying they have not only comforted with temporal relief, but have pointed them to "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

Many are the instances which have come to the knowledge of your Committee, of persons who in consequence of the assistance afforded by this Society, have had the whole face of their worldly prospects changed for the better. Among others may be mentioned two families from a foreign country, who after a series of calamities were landed in this city, just at the opening of winter, without friends, and almost without the means of subsistence. Their situation was made known to your Committee. On being visited, the men were found willing to labor—they wished not to live upon the earnings of others—but labor at that season of the year was difficult to be obtained, especially by strangers whose characters were unknown. Your Committee procured for them, at different times, what little employment they were able, and likewise afforded them occasional assistance in other respects, till the inclement season was over. As laborers were now in greater demand, they both, through the exertions of your Committee, obtained situations where they had regular employment and fair wages; and are now reaping the fruits of their industry and temperance, in the enjoyment of a comfortable home and happy fireside.

An aged female, who for several winters had received from this Society such assistance as our means would allow, was persuaded to make application to some friends at a distance for more permanent support. A communication was accordingly forwarded, in which her circumstances, good character and wishes, were fully stated; and in due time a favorable answer was received. She was furnished with a comfortable mode of conveyance by your Committee, and is now receiving from her friends and the church with which she is connected, a competent support, and thus stands in no further need of aid from your Society.

A great number of cases similar to the above, might easily be detailed; as well as those of a more affecting character. One only of the latter description must suffice.—On Thursday last, a member of your Committee was called to visit a family in Broad-street. It was just at evening. On ascending into the fifth story of the building, he found, in a small apartment filled with smoke, an afflicted group, consisting of a man and wife, with a child about five years old, sitting near a table on which lay the *corpse of an infant*, which for want of means to bury, they had already kept till the third day after its decease! The parents, though poor, were possessed of keen sensibilities; and having buried a child but a few months before, were anxious that these loved remains should be placed by its side. On this account, and possibly others, they could not think of applying to the city for burial. It may be sufficient to add, that a sexton was immediately sent, the necessary preparations were made—and the corpse was interred the following day, though not at the expense of your Society. What renders this case more painfully interesting, is the fact, that the family were once in circumstances of prosperity. The man was a respectable merchant in the State of Maine; but having lost, in the late war, nearly all he possessed, has since been struggling with poverty and many sore afflictions. At this moment both himself and his companion are suffering under the same disease of which their infant died; and it is not supposed he will recover. Through the aid of your Society, they were furnished with fuel and groceries. When asked if he had tea for immediate use, the poor man replied, "Enough for twice; and that appears as much as a whole chest once did."—On particular inquiry, it was found that they had been reduced to this state of penury and distress by no misconduct of their own, but solely in consequence of misfortune.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

In behalf of the Standing Committee.

Gerard Hallock, *Secretary.*

Boston, Oct. 31, 1825.

WILBERFORCE.

A recent number of the Christian Observer, in its review of several select Christian Authors,* published uniformly with introductory essays by different individuals, bestows a passing compliment to the present, and now, we suppose, venerable philanthropist.

Dr Witherspoon's well known and valuable treatises on justification and regeneration are introduced to the reader by an essay from the pen of the revered author of the "Practical View of Christianity;" an individual of whom it would be difficult to say whether his writings or his example, his public life or his private virtues, have most illustrated and adorned "the doctrine of God our Saviour;" an individual, one of the very few perhaps whose names will be handed down to posterity, of whom it may with perfect justice be said, that he retired from the ordeal of public life, after a long and intimate acquaintance with its most arduous scenes, not merely intact and uncorrupted, but brighter from the flame, with a character as it were purified and burnished by a collision so often fatal even to men of far more than average strictness of principle; and carrying into his retirement the affections of the good, the admiration of the gifted, the imperishable gratitude of the afflicted and oppressed, the sympathies of his friends, the involuntary homage of his enemies, if indeed such a man can have enemies—enemies not personal, but rendered such as the opponents of those projects of justice and mercy of which he was the eloquent, the disinterested, and the successful champion,—and the esteem of all. But we will not digress from the immediate object before us to express the respect we feel for those eminent talents and still more eminent virtues, which have so long rendered this revered individual the idol of his country, and which, now on his retirement from the senatorial duties which he has so long and faithfully discharged, will, we are sure, call forth the most gratifying sentiments of affection and regret from men of all opinions and parties in that dignified assembly, where he is so well known and highly esteemed.

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* This uniform series comprehends Thomas a Kempis' Work, Howe's "Redeemer's Tears," Romaine's work on Faith, Treatises of Witherspoon, &c.—Dr and S. Chalmers, Wilberforce, T. Erskine, are writers of some of the introductory essays.

The semi-annual meeting of the Evangelical Missionary Society in Massachusetts, was held at Dorchester, Lower Mills, on Wednesday. Public Services were attended in Rev. Dr Richmond's Church, at 2 o'clock. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr Field, of Weston. The music was chaste and appropriate. At the close of the services a collection was taken for the benefit of the funds of the Society.

The Treasurer of this Society acknowledges the receipt of *one hundred dollars* from the *Evangelical Treasury of the Second Church* in Boston. Also thirty dollars from Rev. Mr Peabody's Society, of Springfield.

The Hon. Mr D'Wolf has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The President of the United States arrived in Washington, on Wednesday the 26th ult. on his return from his late visit to New-England.

General Intelligence.

Gen. Jackson has been nominated, by the Legislature of Tennessee, as a candidate for the office of President, for the four years commencing March 4th, 1829. The General has thought fit, in connexion with this nomination, to resign his office as senator of the U. S. from Tennessee, on account, (as he expresses it in his communication to the Legislature of Tennessee) of the "delicate situation," in which this nomination places him.

It appears, by an investigation of affairs of the Eagle Bank, New Haven, that its condition was much worse than was generally apprehended.

The Treasurer of the American Unitarian Association acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars contributed by the *Evangelical Treasury of the Second Church* in Boston, to constitute the Rev. Henry Ware, Jun. a Life Member.

Liverpool papers to Sept. 29th have been received. They contain no news of importance.

A distressing gale of wind was experienced off the Bahama Banks, on the 1st of Oct.

NASHUA VILLAGE.—This village, a part of the town of Dunstable, N. H. is situated on the Nashua river near its confluence with the Merrimack. It is thirty three miles from Concord, N. H. and about the same distance from Boston. The two manufacturing establishments at this place are probably of the same extent as those of Dover and Somersworth. The fall of the Nashua river in the distance of two miles is 65 feet; and it is calculated that the water power is sufficient for 1000 spindles for each foot fall. The largest establishment is situated above the bridge; to furnish the water power, a canal has been cut for the distance of one and a half miles. This establishment is intended for the manufacture of cottons, and is superintended by Mr. Benjamin. A large stone and brick factory, 155 feet by 48, four stories high—an extensive machine shop, numerous shops for traders, mechanics, &c. and seventy tenements for dwellings have already been erected; and the foundation of another large factory building, of which it is calculated that six or seven are to be built, is laid. After the water has been once used at this establishment, it passes into the river below the bridge, whence it is again taken by a canal and carried the distance of about half a mile to another extensive establishment intended for woollen manufactures. This establishment is superintended by Mr Haven, who has travelled in Europe and minutely examined the manufacturing establishments in England, &c. and thus qualified himself for this important and arduous undertaking. It is not, we believe, more than one year since this establishment was projected; and the progress already made is such as to fill the beholder with wonder. During the present season a canal and embankments to nearly the distance of one mile—a factory building 155 by 48—a dye house 150 by 48—a wood house and machine shop 250 by 30—20 tenements for dwelling houses—several outhouses, and a handsome bridge across the Nashua of 105 feet—will have been completed by this company. Mr Haven calculates that his establishment, when finished, will be competent to turn out per day five hundred yards of finished woollens. When it is considered that the material of which this cloth is composed, can and will be produced on the soil of New England, that the whole work will be accomplished by home industry, and that instead of sending the money out of the country, it circulates here for the benefit of our farmers and work-people—it would be impossible too highly to estimate the value of such establishments to this section of the country

We understand, notwithstanding the liberal and extensive expenditures at Nashua, that the stock is sold above par. These expenditures have already been of great benefit to the surrounding country, and are even felt to this distance. When the establishments shall be in operation, it may be calculated that the benefits will be still more extensive. The rise in the prices of real estate in the vicinity has added very much to the property of landholders. The village is situated on a sandy, light soil; but the projectors of these establishments were so fortunate as to discover amidst the pine woods about a mile distant, nearly covered with ground, a ledge of granite, affording plenty of material so necessary for the construction of their works at a very small expense.—*N. H. Pat.*

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—On Friday last an action was brought before the Court of Common Pleas for this county, held by Judge Ward, by Mr Jonathan C. Hastings, broker, of this city, against Mr John Hayden, of Brookline, merchant, and Jane his wife, for a breach of a promise of marriage made by the latter before her marriage with Mr H. The damages were laid at $10,000, and the trial excited much interest from the respectability of the parties.—Mrs Hayden, before her last marriage, was the widow of David Hyslop, Esq. late of Brookline, deceased. Among the witnesses examined were Joseph Woodward. Esq. (father of Mrs H.) David Hyslop, a minor, Eben. Farley, Esq. Lydia Whiting, Dr Chaplin of Cambridge, Col. Hamilton, Messrs Messenger, Thorndike, Bender and Bean; mostly on the character and property of the plaintiff. After a fair and impartial charge by the Judge, the jury retired; and on Saturday morning returned their verdict, "*That the said Jane never did promise in manner and form as the plaintiff has set forth in his declaration.*" It is understood the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Centinel.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GRAND ISLAND, DATED OCT. 25.—"The *Noah's Ark* is ready, and is generally admired. She is about five tons, with a commodious truncated cabin, painted cream colour; the interior is handsomely decorated with red bombazett hangings; the seats with red velvet cushions, carpeted, papered, looking glasses, &c. She is commanded by Captain Crary. The animals on board consist of a small bear, a deer, a bald eagle from Grand Island, rackoons, fish, &c. &c.; the flags, blue and white silk. Among the curiosities is a Proteus, an animal which is found in the waters of Lake Erie, and no where else, excepting in Austria. It possesses a double set of organs of respiration, which it uses as a fish under water, and as a land animal when out of water." *N. Y. pa.*

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 26.

Paper Mills. Mention is made in the papers of a large paper manufactory at Pittsburg, Penn. in which are employed 190 persons, including an extensive manufactory for the stamping of paper for the walls of rooms. In the manufacture of paper exclusively, we believe the mills of Messrs D. & J. Ames in this town, are more extensive than any in the U. States. They have twelve engines in operation, and employ more than one hundred girls, besides the requisite number of men and boys. An excellent mill with three engines, has lately been erected by Messrs. Lathrop & Willard, ten miles above this place on the Connecticut river.

NATIONAL ROAD. The first division of that part of the Cumberland road which is to be completed the present year, has been some time under contract. The bridges have also been contracted for, and preparations are making for their construction. Workmen are obtained at the rate of 6 dols. per month.

The bed of the road now under contract is to be 30 feet wide, twenty feet of which is to be covered with pounded stone. The road is to be so graduated that no elevation in any part of it shall be more than four and a half degrees with the horizon.—*Ib.*

MEDICAL. A communication in a Philadelphia paper states, that Mr George Carpenter, a chemist of that city, has recently discovered and obtained from the bark of one of our native trees (Cornus Florida,) a concentrated active principle, somewhat analagous to Quinine; and by experiment it is found to be fully equal to that important remedy in the cure of Agues and Intermittent Fever, and bids fair to become an important addition to the Materia Medica.—*Statesm.*

We understand it is the intention of the President and Directors of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city, to remove to the new building erected for the use of the Bank, on the the northerly side of State-street, on Monday next.—*Gaz.*

There is a vehicle now on its way to Paris, destined to transport an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. to Lyons. Its enormous size and weight cause it to be an object of admiration to the population of the towns through which it passes. In some instances it was found necessary to have an escort of gendesarmes to clear the way through the immense crowds which surrounded it. Its principal dimensions are as follows: Length 22 feet, width 8 feet, and height 10 1-2. The head of the statue when placed on it will be 23 feet from the ground. The hind wheels are 30 feet in circumference, and the fore ones 21 feet.—It is made entirely of oak and iron. It weighs 16,000 pounds, and is drawn by ten horses; when loaded with the statue, which weighs 30,000 lbs. it will require 25 or 30 horses. Its construction has cost 14,000 francs (569*l.*)

MAMMOTH BONES.—In digging a well, in the town of Danville, Kentucky, a *Grinder* of more than six pounds in weight, with parts of two others, and a *tusk*, about three inches in diameter, were discovered forty feet below the surface of the earth.

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, Oct. 18, 1825.

My dear Sirs,—I will send you by the packet a newspaper, containing, perhaps, the most melancholy and distressing account that you ever read. Miramichi will be nearly ruined in its trade from the destruction of timber. The fire has run upwards of 100 miles through their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. We are making every exertion to afford relief to the sufferers; but they have a long winter to contend with, and by a young man, who came in from thence last evening, after the paper was out, we learn that the accounts are even still more distressing. He was a loser of upwards of £3000. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. is said to have lost about £40,000.

Many commercial houses have lost every thing. It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods. The whole appears to have been done with the rapidity of lightning; only two or three persons have saved their books. From what I can learn, six or seven hundred houses have been burnt, and in them many inhabitants. Seven dead bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty six in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart rending tales I ever heard. The sufferings at Frederickton are great, but in a less degree. By last accounts, the fire in the woods was still burning, and we fear further distress will be experienced.

GREECE. The great interest which is felt in this country in the struggle which Greece is now making for her liberties, induces us to devote a considerable share of our news page to the best articles we can obtain on the subject.

We are indebted to the Boston Daily Advertiser for the following summary of news by the late arrivals.

GREECE. The intelligence from this country by the two or three last arrivals, is of quite an encouraging character. It is evident that the numerous army of Turks which invested Missolonghi, met with a signal repulse, which was likely to be followed by important consequences, and that the Egyptian army, instead of gaining possession of Napoli di Romania, had again retreated from before that city. It is quite probable, also, that the warlike people of Mania had taken the field, and would co-operate with Colocotroni in harassing the army of Ibrahim Pacha.

We published on Monday the document said to be signed by several thousand of the principal inhabitants of Greece, in which, after reciting in terms which ought to excite the sympathy of every christian government, the discouragements under which they have labored, and the efforts they have made to shake off their chains and to establish their independence, they offer to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain. What will be the effect of this measure, it remains to be seen. If it answers only the purpose of present protection, through the arms or merely the countenance and encouragement of Com. Hamilton, it will not be without a useful effect. In the mean time the Greeks will be gathering their resources, and increasing their means of defence. It is understood that they are about to receive an important addition of some large ships to their fleet, which will bid fair to give them the complete ascendency at sea. Other important changes may take place in their favor. It is not likely that the British government will directly accept the tender which is made to it. But it is not against all probability that this offer may result in some measure, to be adopted by the christian powers in concert, for the relief of this suffering people. The protest of Messrs Roche and Washington is sufficiently ridiculous, especially as regards the act of the latter gentleman.—By what right he styles himself a Philhelenic deputy of America, we are not informed. We believe he has not the slightest title to represent any individual in this country, certainly not to represent the friends of Greece generally. We do not see much reason for that jealousy of foreign interference in the affairs of Greece, which has manifested itself every where.—Provided it is undertaken with the concurrence of the Greeks themselves, the interference of any of the powers able to afford them protection, not excepting Austria or Russia, would be preferable to that cold indifference which leaves them to be exterminated from the earth, and their country to become a desert.

The following abstract of the late news from Greece is from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

FROM EUROPE.—We received yesterday our files of French papers to Sept. 25, by the Lewis at New-York, which had been by mistake sent to Philadelphia. The Greek Committee of Paris have published the instructions given by them to Gen. Roche, their agent in Greece, for the purpose of showing that the protest of that General in their name against the late Act of the provisional government of Greece, was an unauthorized act. In making this publication, the Committee say that they "regard it as a duty towards all the members of the Philanthropic Society, and towards all the subscribers in aid of their efforts for the triumph of independence in Greece, to make known the only instructions which they have sent to Gen Roche." "The public," they add, "will be able to judge, that the Committee, notwithstanding the services which Gen Roche had previously rendered, cannot consent to that General's being invested with a political character which the Committee had not the right to delegate to him, and which he could not, possessing its confidence, and acting only in its name, receive from any one." If the friends of Greece in France disavow the act of Gen. Roche, who was authorized to act as their general agent, much more may those in America, whom Mr Washington has pretended to represent, disavow his similar act.

The latest intelligence which we find from Greece, is a paragraph from Zante of Sept. 4, in which it is stated, that the Greeks had attacked Nici and Calamata, and had destroyed 1200 Arabs; that Hassan Bey, who had been sent with a thousand men from Tripolitza to forage, had been killed, and his corps entirely defeated; and that it was confirmed that the Greeks were preparing an expedition at Hydra, to land 3000 men in Candia, where Ibrahim Pacha had left the garrison, very weak, and the Greeks of the Island still maintained a footing in several of the cantons.

The following articles were selected from foreign journals for the Boston Patriot.

It is stated, that Professor Seyffarth, of the University of Leipsic, following up the system of his late colleague, M. Spohn, has discovered a complete key to the hieroglyphics or writing of the Egyptians, and which will shortly appear under the title of *Rudimenti Hierogliphices.* His system differs materially from all the others that have appeared on the subject, and, according to the hieroglyphical writing, is intimately connected with the Armenian alphabet.

The Professors in the University of Edinburgh have resolved, that from this time no candidate shall be admitted for examination for the degree of M. D. unless he has studied *four* years in College, instead of three as formerly; and that, during that time, he must attend to *three new* branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught there, on all of which he must be examined by the Professors, prior to graduation.

Mr Chantry, the sculptor, is now busily engaged in preparing a marble statue of Mr Grattan, for Dublin. It it designed, and will be a full length figure, representing him as a senator and orator.

Improvements are rapily going on in the arts of civilized life. At Otaheite, a sugar manufactory has been established, where sugar is made from the native cane. At Eimeo, a building designed for a cotton manufactory has been erected, the machinery for spinning and weaving has been imported from England, and is to be put in motion by water power, Cotton grows spontaneously, and in very great abundance.

It was in the Grey-friars' church at Leicester that the body of Richard III. was interred, after he was slain in Bosworth-field. The body was meanly interred in an old stone chest. The church became in the course of time dilapidated; and it is a curious fact, that the stone chest in which the "crook-backed" tyrant had once lain, served centuries afterwards in an inn for a drinking-trough for horses.

In all the great houses of Cairo, the earthen vessels for containing the water are perfumed. They first put into the vase some mastic, and a substance called makergourivie, which is brought from Upper Egypt. They then clarify the water with almond paste, cool it by the evaporating jars, and thus it is made fit for drinking.

MR KEAN. "This renowned personage," says the Daily Advertiser, "has arrived in New York." He is expected, we understand, to appear soon at one of the Theatres of that city. Every man of correct moral feelings, must approve the decided disapprobation in which the Advertiser speaks of the conduct of this man, and particularly of his effrontery in expecting to meet the favor and approbation here, which the infamy of his character denied him in his own country.

Alluding to his appearance at New York, the Advertiser observes.

"What is likely to be his reception there, we have not the best means of judging. Of the public sentiment here, respecting what is due to this man, and what is due to ourselves in relation to him, we can speak with more confidence. We have heard gentlemen who are much more frequent visitors of the theatre than we are, express their opinions in relation to him, in a tone of great decision, and have heard very little that could gratify his vanity or encourage his expectations of a kind reception here. We cannot of course undertake to say what is the universal sentiment, but we know there are many strong friends of the stage, who will not carry their families, to bestow their approbation and applauses on a man, who has not only most grossly insulted the Boston public, and done all in his power to subject them to derision abroad, but who comes among us, whom he thus disdainfully treated, merely as a refuge from the indignation of the British public, for his violation of the decencies of private life. They will not consider it any recommendation to their favour, that in his parting address in England, while acknowledging himself unable to stand before the united frown of all that is moral and decent in Great Britain, he saw fit modestly to denomiate the influence that opposed him, a "combination of scoundrels."—On the contrary they will take the fittest opportunity to make known to him, that they do not consider his conduct here on a former occasion, a fit recommendation of him to the favour of the people of Boston; nor the scandalous and notorious indecorum of his private life, a recommendation of him to public favor any where, whatever may be the epithets bestowed by him on the tokens of disapprobation which he is likely to meet with in every refined society."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Capt. John Norris to Miss Harriet B. Luce.—Mr Henry Adams to Miss Mary D. Fitzgerald.

In Cambridge, Mr Jona. Hyde, jr. of Charlestown to Miss Exprience Dana.

In Worcester, Mr Donato Gherardi, one of the Neopolitan exiles, to Miss Jane R. Bancroft, daughter of the Rev. Dr Bancroft.

In Dorchester, Mr Edmund P. Tileston to Mrs. Sarah McLane Boice.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Thursday evening, after an illness of only one day, the Hon. WILLIAM GRAY.

In Canton, on the 3d inst. of Typhus Fever, Mrs. Rebeckah, wife of Mr Friend Crane.

In Burlington, Vt. Hon. Daniel Farrand, aged 65, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of that state.

In Hartford, Laurelia Ruggles, aged 16 months, only child of Rev. John Bisbee.

At sea, on his voyage from Charleston, S. C. for Amsterdam, of small pox, Capt John Goldthwait, aged 28, master of ship Galatea, of Boston.

Near St John's, Porto Rico, in the 20th year of his age, Mr William Pitt Jones, jun eldest son of Mr Wm P. Jones, of Weston, Mass.

In Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania, on the 26th ult. Israel Hoopes, late of Chester county, aged upwards of 62 years, the son of George Hoopes, late of Goshen township, who was the grandson of the old Daniel Hoopes, who came to settle there with the Hon William Penn, the first of the Hoopes' known in the United States.

In Mifflintown, Penn the 8th inst Henry Brackbill, sen. aged 99 years and 7 months. This interesting old man was born in 1726 in March, and served in the British army at the taking of Havana, 1754—and was one of only seven of his company, which was comprised of seventy-seven men, who survived the ravages of a malignant epidemic fever which prevailed among the soldiers at that time—he likewise served as a volunteer at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, being then too old to be put in requisition as a militia man. He preserved his mental faculties free from the dotage incident to old persons until his last moments, and his bodily strength and activity was a matter of astonishment to all who knew him—two years ago, although then upwards of ninety-seven years of age, he cut all the timber off a well timbered clearing of four acres within the space of six weeks, and in the same year he marched with his axe on his shoulder to the mountain, a distance of two miles from his residence and felled and trimmed up a tree two feet and a half over and returned home again before night; and during the present year he has performed tasks which might make some of our young men blush. He never was during his long life visited by any sickness except that which carried him off, which only lasted twelve hours.

CAUTION.

THE importance of using the best articles in medicine, as the means of restoring health, all will admit. In medicines compounded of many ingredients the Public are exposed to great deception, by the mixture of articles old and of the cheapest kind. It is in this way spurious patent Medicines, composed of inferior and cheap ingredients are palmed on the people.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS,

As prepared by the Patentee, may be relied on as composed of the purest and best ingredients. These Pills have long been celebrated and used throughout the United States. The extensive demand for them has induced some unprincipled men to Counterfeit them. Effectually to secure every purchaser against imposition, *on the outside of every box* of the genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, there is pasted a label printed with Red Ink and signed Isaac Thompson, in his own hand writing, to counterfeit which will incur the penalty of forgery. None of the above named Pills can possibly be genuine unless the label above described is on the outside of each box of the Pills.

Druggists and others can be supplied with any quantity of the above Pills by applying to

ISAAC THOMPSON,
General Agent and joint Proprietor to the Patentee.
New-London, Conn. Oct. 29, 1825.

The above Pills are for sale by most of the respectable Druggists in Boston and its vicinity, price 37 1-2 cents a box.

Where also may be had Dr Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water—price 50 and 25 cents a bottle. nov 5

CHRISTIAN CALENDAR.

IN the press, and will be published in about 10 days, the CHRISTIAN CALENDAR & NEW-ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANACK, for 1826. nov 5

LONDON BOOKS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have received an invoice of English Books, which they can sell cheaper than usual; among them are,

Hooker's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paley's Works, complete in 1 vol. 8vo.
Johnsons' Works, complete in 1 vol. 8vo.
Granger's Biographical History of England, in 6 vols. with 310 portraits.
Montague's Essays, 3 vols. 8vo.
Imison's Elements of Science and Arts, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary.
Watkins' Scripture History.
Watkins' Cyclopedia.
Brown's Philosophy, 4 vols.
Gibbon's Decline & Fall of Rome.
Ferguson's Rome, in 1 vol. 8vo.
Pocket Bible, with half a million References.
Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, 4 vols. 8vo.
Jones's Biblical Encyclopedia, with maps and plates.
The Oracle of Human Destiny, or the unerring forteller of Future Events.
The World in Miniature, edited by Frederic Shoberl, in 35 vols. with 5 or 600 coloured Engravings.
Leigh's Picture of London, with and without the coloured Costumes.
Brewer's Picture of England; or historical and descriptive Delineations of the most curious works of Nature and Art—with upwards of 250 Engravings.
Aikin's British Poets, in calf and in boards.
Haslitt's British Poets, in calf and boards.
The whole Works of Adam Smith, L. L. D.
Stackhouse's Epitome of the History, Laws, and Religion of Greece.
Frey's Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English Dictionary, in 2 vols. 8vo.
Works of Lord Bacon in boards and in calf.
Henry's History of Great Britain, in calf.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.

☞ A further catalogue in future papers.

Oct. 29.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, Washington street, this day publish—Colmena Espanola; o, Piezas Escogidas de varios Autores Espanoles, morales, instructivas, y divertidas; con la varia significacion en Ingles de las particulas, voces y frases idiomaticas al pie de cada pieza y en el Indice General; todo acentuada con el mayor cuidado al uso de los Principiantes. Par F. SALES, Instructor de Frances y Espanol en la Universadad de Harvard Cambridge.

The first object contemplated, in making this compilation of Spanish Extracts with English explanations at the bottom of each piece, has been to render the knowledge of that language easy to the student, and the task of instructing less arduous to the teacher. The only requisite preparation to enable any one to translate this book will be, committing to memory the declension of Nouns and Pronouns, the Auxiliary and Impersonal Verbs in Josse's Spanish Grammar.

The second object of this compilation is, to facilitate the reading of the Spanish, by accenting every word that could produce the least hesitation in the minds of learners, in regard to its proper pronunciation.

The Spanish language is extremely easy to pronounce; all the words are sounded, and the only difficulty, that occurs to the student in reading, is to ascertain the place where to lay the accent. This difficulty, teachers well know to their great vexation, is increased by the careless manner in which Spanish imported books are corrected.

We are sensible that the kind of labour we have undertaken does not produce to him who performs it an honor corresponding with its wearisomeness; but as we were equally sensible of the want of such an elementary Spanish work, we have patiently devoted whatever of leisure our regular occupations permitted us during the past season to prepare it, and now give it to the public, trusting that it may prove useful.

oct. 26.

MR GREENWOOD'S SERMON.

THE Sermon of the Rev. Mr Greenwood, on the late anniversary of the Boston Female Asylum, may also be obtained as above.

☞ ALSO.....An assortment of Religious Tracts, practical and doctrinal.

APPEAL TO LIBERAL CHRISTIANS, &c.

AT the Christian Register office, No 31, Washington-street, Up Stairs, and at the Bookstores generally; just published and for sale "An Appeal to Liberal Christians, for the Cause of Christianity in India, by a member of the society for obtaining information respecting the state of religion in India.

Miscellaneous.

SELECTED FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

My heart is with thee! many a year
Hath written there its line of sorrow;
And low and faltering is the voice,
That faintly tells of peace to-morrow:
For all the friends of youth are gone,
The young, the beautiful are fled;
And I have wearied heaven with prayers
That I might share their lowly bed.

There lie the fair, the kind, the good,
In that untroubled sleep reposing;
And blest beyond the living they
On whom the marble gates are closing.
Yet there is one—the last—the best,
The loveliest of the favorite few—
One heart, on which my own relies
In every care, and finds it true.

It makes me proud—it makes me blest,
To find that heart my sorrow sharing,
To see that mild, unaltering eye
The kindness of the soul declaring;
To mark upon my dreary way
That single pleasure shining still,
Like the last blush, that evening leaves
In glory on the western hill.

I would not share thy thoughts of joy—
Oh! may they not like mine deceive thee;
But think sometimes in weary hours
Of him who loves and will not leave thee;
I ask not for thy angel smile—
To hearts with early suffering tried,
The secret tear affection gives
Is dearer than the world beside.

I love to watch thy chosen star
Beyond the far-off hills descending:
I love to see the sunset heaven
Its hues of flame divinely blending.
For every scene thy spirit loves,
Has deep and sacred charms for mine.
Then do not coldly turn away—
Nor scorn a heart entirely thine.

But if my days, unblest by thee,
Must pass in unregarded sadness;
Still in the visions of the night,
Shall joy fill high the cup of gladness;
When throng around the loved—the blest
And thou, the brightest of the train;
I'll rest in that unchanging dream,
And never, never wake again.

W.

NEW BALLAD.

Oh! for that manly soul of old,
Who sung with heart-felt glee;—
"My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.
Let landsmen say each shining wave
May death be, while we rove;
'Tis true, but dearer far that grave,
Than woman's fickle love.
Swell on, thou breeze, and fleet unfold
My sails white wings to flee;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

"Oh! what can be a lovelier sight
Than yon concave of blue,
The waves all sparkling in the light—
The beams of golden hue?
My canvass shines like purest snow,
My streamers in the sun
Seem crimson wings, and to and fro
The shrieking sea-birds run.
Long, long may I, o'er ocean roll'd,
Sing on with heart-felt glee,
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

"From boy to man, I learn'd to prize
The freedom of the deep;
I've sail'd beneath far sultry skies,
I've seen the snow drift's heap.
No woman's love allur'd my heart
From its accustomed rest,
The joys to meet, and pangs to part,
Lie unwak'd in this breast.
I would not change for heaps of gold
This life that suits the free;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea."

THE JEWS.

In Mr NOAH'S late speech, to which we have before alluded, he gives the following account of the number and situation of the Jews, in different parts of the world.

There are several hundred families in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Tiberias, three of the most ancient congregations in the world, and the number in the Holy Land may be computed at one hundred thousand.—Those on the borders of the Mediterranean are engaged in trade and manufactures; those in the interior, and particularly in Jerusalem, are poor and dreadfully oppressed. They are the great sentinels and guardians of the law and religion, and amidst the severest privations and the most intense sufferings, they have for centuries kept their eye upon the ruined site of the temple and said, "the time will come, the day will be accomplished." The Samaritan Jews who formerly were numerous and scattered over Egypt, Damascus, Ascalon, and Cæsarea, are now reduced to a few hundred poor inoffensive persons, principally residents of Jaffa and Naplouse. As there is no essential difference between their doctrines and the rest of our brethren, the distinction between them should cease. The Baraite Jews, who are numerous, are principally residents of the Crimea and the Ukraine, and are a respectable body of men. They reject the Talmud and rabbinical doctrines, adhering closely to the precepts of our divine law. On the borders of Cochin China we have a large colony of white and black Jews. Their numbers are computed at ten thousand. The white Jews reside on the sea coast and the blacks in the interior. The blacks, who call themselves *Beni Israel*, must have existed at the time of the first temple. The researches in the interior of Africa may, at some future period, give us immense colonies of Jews, which emigrated at an early period from Egypt. There are on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, and the interior of India, a considerable number of wealthy and enterprising Israelites. Measures will be adopted to ascertain their force and condition. Upwards of a million and a half of Jews, reside in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, including the Barbary States. In Constantinople and Salonichi there cannot be less than one hundred thousand. They suffer much from the oppression of the Turks—are severely taxed, and treated with undisguised severity; but their skill in trade and their general quickness and intelligence as bankers, brokers, and merchants, give them the entire control of commerce and the command of important confidential stations in the empire. The same character and condition may be likewise attributed to those numerous Jews residing in Egypt and in Persia; they have many wealthy men in Alexandria, Cairo, Ispahan, and the numerous cities beyond the Euphrates.

From countries yet uncivilized, we turn to those which, still withholding the rights of man from the descendants of the patriarchs, are, nevertheless, more mild and tolerant in their measures, more liberal and generous to an afflicted people.

IMPERIAL CHRISTENING.

The following is a detailed account [from the N. H. Sentinel] of the Christening to which we alluded in our last, of an infant daughter of the Emperor *Don Pedro*, of Brazil.

"A week passed after the birth-day, and then came the christening, when there was again three more holidays. It took place on the 8th of August, at the Imperial chapel in the Palace square. At an early hour the palace was thronged by the Nobility, officers, &c. and the whole great square was crowded with spectators. The doors and windows of all the buildings round, were hung with curtains of crimson, satin damask; and a long platform, reaching from the palace to the chapel was lined with the same, inside the railing, and richly carpeted. *Workmanship.*—A description of this tapestry is worth a chapter by itself, but I cannot give it; the devices were scriptural subjects, and the figures wrought in them were as large as life. The interior of the church, at all times richly furnished, was on this occasion splendidly fitted up. The procession formed in the palace, and moved along the platform (above noticed) to the church; it was truly imposing in appearance. All the court dresses and badges of distinction were worn on this occasion; but no ladies moved in the procession except the *Imperial nurse*, who was covered with lace and jewels. The infant was carried in the arms of a nobleman of high rank, under a canopy of white silk stuff, highly decorated, and supported by six other officers of States: the Emperor in his robes followed next in the rear; then a host of church dignitaries and others; as the procession moved, several hundred musicians, including two bands of horns and bugles, blew such a blast as almost set the Dons and Dignitaries dancing! Several cannon roared, and a profusion of rockets were let off at the church door. Such accompaniments as these, to the performance of a Christian institution, though interesting, excite not religious feeling. The most hallowed of almost any one observed in honor of the great author of the religion we profess, contrasted very singularly, indeed, with the simplicity, and reverence, the devout and holy feelings which are manifested at the baptismal ceremony in a New-England meeting house. I observed these fire-works and music on several other occasions, introduced to help out a church display in their celebrations, and they always seemed as much out of place, as psalm singing to a train band."

OF THE FUTURE STATE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Dr Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, (father of the celebrated Fisher Ames,) was eminent not only as a physician but as a mathematician. The following prophetic article is extracted from an Almanack published by him, as long ago as the year 1758.

"Of the future state of North America.—Here we find a vast stock of proper materials for the art and ingenuity of man, to work upon: treasures of immense worth; concealed from the poor ignorant aboriginal inhabitants! The curious have observed, that the progress of human literature (like the sun) is from the east to the west; thus has it travelled through Asia Europe, and now is arrived at the western shore of America. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless finally drive the long night of heathenish darkness from America:—so arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour hence over the Appalachian mountains to the western ocean; and as they march through the vast desert, the residence of wild beasts will be broken up, and their obscene howl cease for ever; instead of which the stones and trees will dance together at the music of Orpheus—the rocks will disclose their hidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Mountains of iron ore are already discovered; and vast stores are reserved for future generations; this metal, more useful than gold and silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword and peaceful share, alternately; but an infinity of utensils improved in the exercise of art and handicraft among men. Nature through all her works has stamped authority on the law, namely, "That all fit matters shall be improved to its best purposes." Shall not then those vast quarries, that teem with mechanic stone—those for structure be piled into great cities—and those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes; even those who shall save their country.—*O! ye unborn inhabitants of America! Should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end, and these alphabetical letters remain legible—when your eyes behold the sun after he has rolled the seasons round for two or three centuries more you will know that in anno Domini 1758, we dreamed of your times.*"

NATH. AMES.

GREENWICH.

From the New-York Statesman.

Greenwich occupies the right bank of the Thames, at a point where it makes a bold curve towards the north. The Hospital, with its quadruple ranges of wards two stories high, surmounted with turrets, rises with much grandeur and beauty from the water.—Between the buildings are spacious open courts, neatly paved and swept, with deep piazzas along the wards, where the inmates can take air and exercise, without exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The whole is enclosed with a handsome railing. This fine structure is of Portland stone, resembling in its complexion St Paul's Cathedral. Its Corinthian columns, and other architectural ornaments, are extremely chaste, uniting taste with simplicity in design. It was founded by William and Mary. There is a handsome statue of Charles II. in the principal court.

The grounds belonging to Greenwich Hospital are both spacious and beautiful. An extensive park stretches to the south and east of the buildings, for some distance beyond the hill, upon which stands the Royal Observatory. Its sloping and green acclivities are shaded with copses of large forest trees, beneath which hundreds of the inmates of the Hospital, some with one leg or one arm, and some having lost both, with their countenances worn with toil, and their locks whitened with age—were quietly reposing, conversing with their companions in misfortune, or sleeping away the troubles of life; while herds of deer were grazing around them or reclining in the same shade. It was a rural, tranquil, and highly interesting scene, calculated to increase our admiration of this noble institution, which opens an asylum to two or three thousand mariners, who here find in the decline of life a refuge from toil, peril, and penury.

In the Park there is also a handsome building for the accommodation of the "Royal Naval Asylum;" an institution established at Paddington Green in 1301, and lately removed to this place. It is designed for the benefit of the orphan children of British officers, who have served in the royal navy. The establishment consists of 800 boys and 200 girls, admitted between the ages of five and twelve. Swarms of them, "just let loose from school," were playing in the grounds about the Hospital, and added interest to this extensive charity.

We climbed the steep ascent to the Observatory, and were well remunerated for the toil, by the wide and picturesque prospect of the winding Thames, the distant city, and surrounding country, which the eminence presents; although our principal object was defeated, which was to take a peep through the mammoth telescope of Herschel. On ringing at the door, it was ascertained that no one is admitted without an express order from the Royal Society—a regulation, which at the moment appeared to us severe and illiberal, but which may be right; for I find as strong a propensity in mischievous persons in this country, to mutilate curiosities, with which they are permitted to come in contract, as is sometimes discoverable with us. There is scarcely a statue, which has not lost a finger or a toe; a curtain that has not been deprived of a tassel; or an ancient banner that does not show a rent, by the hands of other barbarians than the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell. Many an ambitious dunce has sought an easy road to fame, by showing the world that he can write or carve his name with a pen-knife, adding the important date of his visit, with perhaps an ebullition of his wit. Even the sanctity of Westminster Abbey is not proof against such wanton depredations upon works of taste.

The following passage is copied from Mr Coventry's Critical Enquiry regarding the real author of Junius. The dismay with which Lord North received intelligence of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, furnishes strong evidence of the sanguine hopes, which that minister had previously entertained on the result of the American war. *Bos. Spec.*

"During the whole month of November, 1781, the concurrent accounts transmitted to government, enumerating Lord Cornwallis' embarrassments, and the positions taken by the enemy, augmented the anxiety of the cabinet. Lord George Germain, in particular, conscious that on the prosperous or adverse termination of that expedition, must hinge the fate of the American contest, his own stay in office, as well as probably the duration of the ministry itself, felt, and even expressed to his friends, the strongest uneasiness on the subject. The meeting of Parliament, meanwhile, stood for the 27th of November. On Sunday the 25th, about noon, official intelligence of the surrender of the British forces at York Town, arrived from Falmouth, at Lord Germain's house, in Pall-Mall. Lord Walsingham, who, previous to his father Sir William de Grey's elevation to the peerage, had been under-secretary of state in that department, and who was selected to second the address in the House of Peers, on the subsequent Tuesday, happened to be there when the messenger brought the news. Without communicating it to any other person, Lord George, for the purpose of despatch, immediately got with him into a hackney-coach, and drove to Lord Stormont's residence in Portland-place. Having imparted to him the disastrous intelligence, and taken him into the carriage, they instantly proceeded to the Chancellor's house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, whom they found at home; when, after a short consultation, they determined to lay it themselves, in person, before Lord North. He had not received any intimation of the event when they arrived at his door in Downing-street, between one and two o'clock. The first minister's firmness, and even his presence of mind, gave way, for a short time, under this awful disaster. I asked Lord George afterwards how he took the communication when made to him? 'As he would have taken a ball in his breast,' replied Lord George. For he opened his arms, exclaiming wildly, as he paced up and down the apartment during a few minutes, 'Oh, God! it is all over; words which he repeated many times, under motions of the deepest agitation and distress.—When the first agitation of his mind had subsided, the four ministers discussed the question, whether or not it might be expedient to prorogue Parliament for a few days; but as scarcely an interval of forty-eight hours remained before the appointed time of assembling, and as many members of both Houses were already either arrived in London, or on the road, that proposition was abandoned. It became, however, indispensable to alter, and almost to model anew, the king's speech, which had been already drawn up and completely prepared for delivering from the throne.—This alteration was therefore made without delay; and at the same time, Lord George Germain, as secretary for the American department, sent off a despatch to his Majesty, who was then at Kew, acquainting him with the melancholy termination of Lord Cornwallis' expedition. Some hours having elapsed before these different, but necessary acts of business could take place, the members separated, and Lord George Germain repaired to his office in Whitehall. There he found a confirmation of the intelligence, which arrived about two hours after the first communication, having been transmitted from Dover, to which place it was forwarded from Calais, with the French account of the same event.'

Globe and Emerald.

SLAVE TRADE.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

The District Attorney of the United States, at New-Orleans, has advertised the humiliating fact that seventeen slaves, and a mulatto man, have been smuggled into the Mississippi from Havana, by a vessel bearing the American flag, in contravention of the laws of the United States. About half the negroes have been seized by the Inspector of the Revenue, and are represented as, in general intelligent, and able to give a clear account of their origin. The object of the advertisement is to advise all persons that, to hold, sell, or dispose of any of these negroes, or any others in a similar situation, as slaves, or to be aiding or abetting therein, will subject the offender to the penalty of from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars, and imprisonment from 3 to 7 years. So long as the curse of slavery exists, so long, in one way and another, will the laws be violated, notwithstanding promised penalties, bonds and death. But is it to be wondered at? The sons of the ocean are not adequate to subtle reasoning, nor competent to draw nice distinctions. It is generally immaterial with them which is the north-west side of a hair. And when they see ship-load after ship-load of slaves transported from Baltimore, and other parts of our southern coasts, to the Mississippi, is it to be expected that they will deem it more of a crime to drive similar business across the narrow gulf of Florida?—What matter is it, in their minds whether a negro comes chained upon the deck from Maryland or Havana? He is a negro in either case—wears chains—is sold like an ox—and subjected to the scorpion lash of the task-master.

DANIEL SHAYS.

The New-York papers announce the death of *Gen. Daniel Shays.* He expired at Sparta on the 29th of September last, in the 84th year of his age. This *General Shays* was Capt. Daniel Shays, the military leader of the insurgents in this Commonwealth in the years 1786-7. He had been a captain in the revolutionary army, and had resigned his commission, says the historian of that period, for causes quite *problematical.* In the extreme pressure of the times at the close of the great struggle for *liberty*, *Shays* was found amongst the disaffected in Massachusetts, and made by election their military leader, Stone, Parsons, and others, being civil leaders and *Viceroys* over *Shays.* A few struggled to stop the courts of justice, and to suspend all legal modes for the recovery of debts. It is doubtful if Shays had much military capacity: but an inference unfavorable to his abilities ought not to be drawn from his movements, as he had to submit to a vote of the whole on every question of proceeding in his army. Shays very early got sick of his enterprise, and intimated to an officer of the government that he would leave the cause on perfect assurance of a pardon. Some accident prevented this assurance from being promptly given. Since that period Shays has been absent from Massachusetts, and was a number of years in Canada; but when the late law of the United States was passed for the relief of the soldiers of the revolution, Shays was found in New-York, and sent in his claims. The Secretary of War wrote to Governor Brooks to know if there if there existed any thing on the records of the Legislature which ought to operate as a bar to his claim. Gov. Brooks, on examining the proceedings of the Legislature at that period, found that Shays, with Parsons, had sent in a humble petition to that body for a full pardon, acknowledging their errors and imploring forgiveness. At the first session the two branches disagreed upon the justice and expediency of granting the leaders of the rebellion a full pardon—and the matter rested until the next session, when the good sense of the members prevailed, and clemency was not only extended to them, but also to all concerned in the business. This restored public quiet at once—and these very insurgents and their descendants are amongt our most exemplary yeomanry. Shays secured his pension, of course, and probably enjoyed it until his death. Clemency, the brightest jewel in a monarch's crown, is still more lovely in a great republic. Severe laws and political persecutions are prognostics of the downfall of a nation, or at least are hindrances to the progress of improvement. The course pursued by the Legislature of Massachusetts towards these deluded men, and the effect this course had upon the same men, should be written in letters of gold in the halls of liberty, wherever they be erected,—*Boston Gazette.*

HINTS ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.

A TRACT has just been published, and is for sale at this office, entitled "*Hints on the Observance of the Lord's Supper.* It is composed of extracts from the Rev. Mr Buckminster's Sermon, on that subject. oct. 8.

CHANNING'S SERMON.

A FEW copies of the Second Baltimore edition of Dr Channing's Sermon at the ordination of Rev. Mr Sparks, are just received at this office. his is the handsomest edition that has been published, and contains all the written performances of the occasion.

☞ On hand a few copies of the *Eleventh* edition, of this Sermon, cheap for distribution.

Also Channing,s Sermon at the ordination of the Rev Mr Gannett.—Eddy's Reasons.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER

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